specified in the solicitation by the contracting officer in the Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for Listed End Products; or

- (2)(i) It has made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture any end product to be furnished under the contract that is on the List and was mined, produced, or manufactured in a country identified on the List for that product; and
- (ii) On the basis of those efforts, the offeror is unaware of any such use of child labor.
- (d) Absent any actual knowledge that the certification is false, the contracting officer must rely on the offerors' certifications in making award decisions.
- (e) Whenever a contracting officer has reason to believe that forced or indentured child labor was used to mine, produce, or manufacture an end product furnished pursuant to a contract awarded subject to the certification required in paragraph (c) of this section, the contracting officer must refer the matter for investigation by the agency's Inspector General, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Treasury, whichever is determined appropriate in accordance with agency procedures, except to the extent that the end product is from the country listed in paragraph (b) of this section, under a contract exceeding the applicable
- (f) Proper certification will not prevent the head of an agency from imposing remedies in accordance with section 22.1504(a) (4) if it is later discovered that the contractor has furnished an end product or component that has in fact been mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, using forced or indentured child labor.

[66 FR 5347, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 65371, Dec. 18, 2001; 67 FR 56123, 56126, Aug. 30, 2002; 69 FR 1053, Jan. 7, 2004; 69 FR 34240, June 18, 2004;69 FR 77872, Dec. 28, 2004; 71 FR 865, Jan. 5, 2006]

22.1504 Violations and remedies.

(a) *Violations.* The Government may impose remedies set forth in paragraph (b) of this section for the following violations (note that the violations in

- paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section go beyond violations of the requirements relating to certification of end products) (see 22.1503):
- (1) The contractor has submitted a false certification regarding knowledge of the use of forced or indentured child labor.
- (2) The contractor has failed to cooperate as required in accordance with the clause at 52.222–19, Child Labor Cooperation with Authorities and Remedies, with an investigation of the use of forced or indentured child labor by an Inspector General, the Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Treasury.
- (3) The contractor uses forced or indentured child labor in its mining, production, or manufacturing processes.
- (4) The contractor has furnished an end product or component mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, by forced or indentured child labor. Remedies in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section are inappropriate unless the contractor knew of the violation.
- (b) *Remedies.* (1) The contracting officer may terminate the contract.
- (2) The suspending official may suspend the contractor in accordance with the procedures in subpart 9.4.
- (3) The debarring official may debar the contractor for a period not to exceed 3 years in accordance with the procedures in subpart 9.4.

22.1505 Solicitation provision and contract clause.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of 22.1503, insert the provision at 52.222-18, Certification Regarding Knowledge of Child Labor for Listed End Products, in all solicitations that are expected to exceed the micro-purchase threshold and are for the acquisition of end products (regardless of country of origin) of a type identified by country of origin on the List of Products Requiring Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor, except solicitations for commercial items that include the provision at 52.212-3, Offeror Representations and Certifications-Commercial Items. The contracting officer must